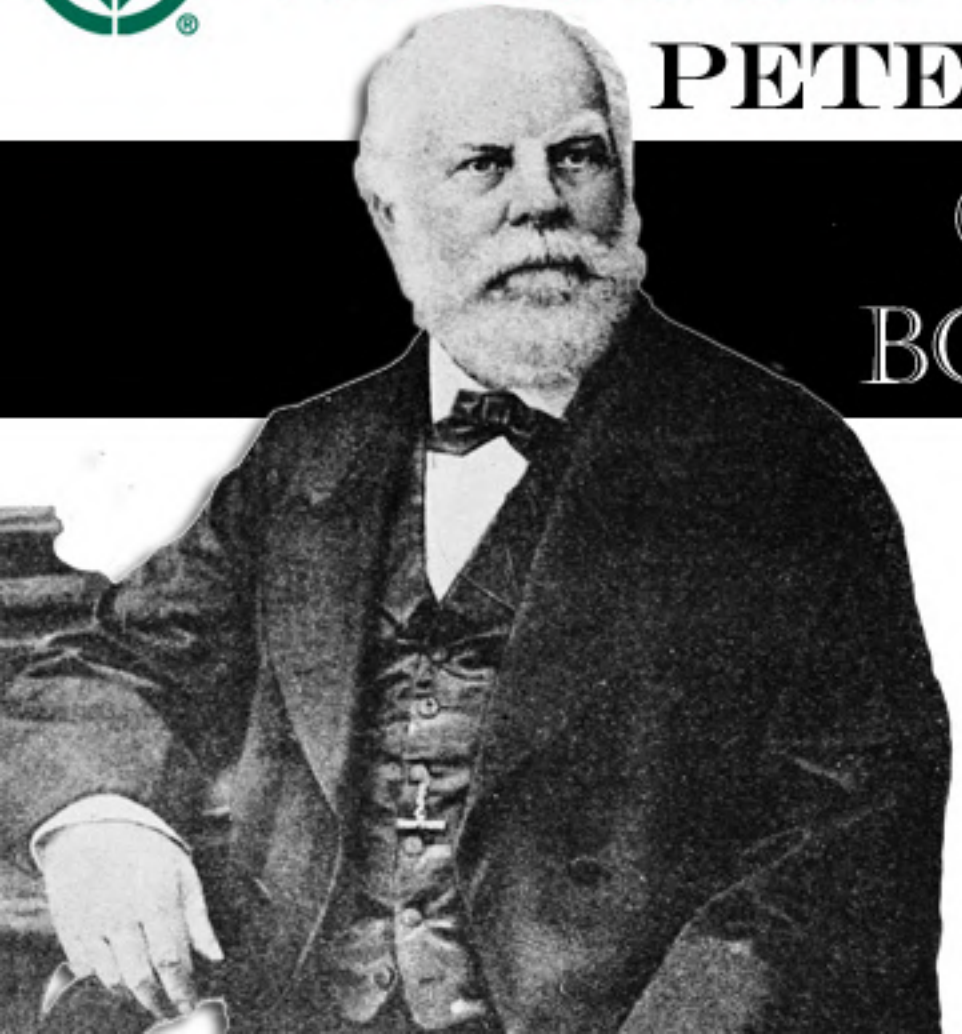
Missouri Botanical Garden

Peter H. Raven Library

George Engelmann Botanical Notebooks



Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

4. b.

Cuscuta ~~planiflora~~ brevistyla

var globulosa.

C. globulosa Boiss & Reut. in Boiss Diag. or. II. 3. 126. . . . .

C. Balansae Boiss & Reut in Rehm.

This very pretty form, at first sight seems to be very distinct species, but Boissier himself already suggests the propriety of uniting it with "C. alba" (~~var~~ planiflora). And indeed in its papillose flowers it resembles very much those forms, described by me as C. var papillosa, on the other hand it resembles considerable C. ~~var~~ capitata in aspect, but it easily distinguished from it by the shorter; it also has the same pretty red flowers, which however are also occasionally found in other small flowered forms of C. planiflora from Algiers etc.

The ~~corolla~~ corolla closes in fruit over the capsule — which would seem nothing to the ~~character~~ and lack of the name at least of C. planiflora; but I have noticed the same in other forms, also, especially in C. brevistyla.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

5274

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

Several varieties of C. Europaea can be distinguished; the most remarkable of which may be named (var. conoraga); in the ordinary form the apex is depressed, in this it has a single conic shape, about both forms growing together & can not be distinguished otherwise.

X Var. radica has more crowded smaller flowers, and the styles perhaps a little longer.

The form which has been named C. Vivae on the rocky steppes of Vivi saturn, sometimes destroying large fields, has a more solid texture of flower and fruit, which ~~their~~ lack does not appear before full maturity and may therefore inherently seem to be indehiscent; most however open in the herbarium even long before maturity.

The thick pedicells usually vary their

The obtuse lobes of the calyx & Corolla, the minute usually vary their scales, the changing in their species

species. Sarepta, on Alhagi Camelorum.

X. A form from Songaria: the petals has still smaller flowers, but is probably only another form of C. Europaea.

5275

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

~~I. Beside~~ I arrange the forms of C. planiflora in the following subdivisions.

1. turgidae, lobis calycis corollaque turgidis, bullatis
   a. laevibus: C. planiflora ~~Ten~~ var. Tenorii
   b. papillosa: C. papillosa

1. turgidae. lobis calycis corollaque turgidis, bullatis
   a. lobis calycis ~~prof~~ ~~profunde~~ ~~ultra medi~~ stylis saepe vix longioribus
      basi solum connatis,
      × laevibus: C. planiflora Tenorii
      ×× papillosis; stylis longis collapsat: C. papillosa
   b. lobis calycis ultra medii vel ~~totam~~ stylis brevibus ~~corolla~~ connis. C. globulosa
      connatis: C. Webbii

2. membranaceae lobis calycis vix turgescentibus corollae apice solum paulo ~~exsertis~~; stylis ovario multo longioribus.
   a. lobis calycis corollaque abbreviatis, cuspidatis stylis longatis: C. Babiglonii
   b. stylis brevibus: C. ~~Broussonetii~~ brevistyla
   b. lobis calycis corollaque elongatis acutis: C. Scheriagiana.

Cerinthe Tenorii is the true and original C. planiflora of Tenore Syll. Fl. Neap. 128 and Flor. Neap. III. p. 250. tab. 220 fig. 3; as I ascertained not only ~~from~~ by comparing ~~of~~ his figure but also the identical specimen (on Plantago lanceolata) in his herbarium. The mistakes about the identity of this plant even among the ~~Neapolitan~~ italian botanists arise from the circumstance that he himself has distributed several different species; and especially some forms of C. Cretica as his C. planiflora, and that in his herbarium 2 or ~~3~~ species are labeled so.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

If I am not mistaken, only Kunze, in Flora 1846 p. 655 in Plant. Wr. Mo. v. No. 303 has ~~actually~~ recognized Tenore's plate; every other author has ~~named~~ other forms ~~of the plate~~ Cistus the name on other forms of our plant or on other species. C. planifolius Koch Fl. Germ. p. 570 and of Reichenb. fl. germ exsic. No. 2069 are forms of C. Spitheyanus.

The synonymy of our C. Tenorii are numerous in publications and herbaria. The most common are C. alba auct. omnes plerique, (Vahl specimen authoris excepto!) C. Godronii Des Moulins l.c. p. 60. is a form with more acute lobes of Calyx and corolla fide spec. auct. Lecouta alba Desv. l.c. 41 & 74 a genus separated on erroneous observations; the capsule is not bursting at the apex, ~~but is dissimilar to that~~ (see note to C. Spitheyanus) nor are the seeds discoid and marginate. Mr Des Moulins must have seen unripe seeds of a dried and hardpressed specimen, which would assume such a form.

C. calycina Webb Phyt. Canar. III p. 37. tab 142 is a form with large Calyx almost entirely covering the corolla. fide spec. auct. & fig.

C. Spitheyanus Gussone fl. Inarim. p. 212 fide spec. auct. many other authors of fl. of South Europe, Cosson in pl. Bourgeau and

C. Gorteosa Gasparini in Hb Gussone.

C. Canariensis Chr. Sprengel in Hb. Mus. Paris.

C. microcephala d'Escayrac in Hb. Mus Paris

C. Sicula Tineo fide specim. in Hb. Cesati in a form with a little broader calyx lobes

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

C. planifolia 3

Of published plants I write here:
Willkomm Hispan. 303.
Bové, Mauritius 149. see also C. Campanae
Huet d. Pavillon, Palermo
Bourgeau. 1298. 459. 1430. & 1420. a. 491 etc.
Auchier – Eloy 1418.
Schimper (1853) 14.?
Kotschy ~~Pers~~ Cor. 590 (Cat. Egyptiaca) is a ~~short flowered~~ form which unites the with Palaestinaeum and by the short style approaches the Canary type.

This form is most abundant in Sicily, and Algiers North Africa; and the Canary islands; it extends to the Southern Italy, the South of France, Spain, & the western islands Greece, & Egypt; and ~~probably~~ considerably to Asia Minor and Syria; It grows on low herbs or shrubs; It is one of the smallest Cacumen; has very dense, white or rose colored, 2–3 l. in diam. the tenuity of the lobes of the flower very distinct – flower off less the 1 lin in length; ~~rarely open numerous flowering~~, the ~~largest form occurs on the Canary islands~~. – ~~It grows on low herbs or shrubs and is one of the~~ The grains are very rough, 0.3 – 0.4 l. ~~in diam~~ (~~in the Canary spec.~~) in diam.

The forms which constitute the C. Alexandrina Webb ~~and are~~ (principally found on the Canary islands, and also in Spain) have larger flowers 1.3 – 1.4 l. long, in glomerules of 3–5 l. diameter and 0.5 l. in diameter.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

5277

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

C. planiflora Ait

C. papillosa is a peculiar form of this pl which so far seems to have escaped observation. I find it ~~It occurs from~~ if

The whole flower, calyx and corolla are covered with semitransparent papillae; in some specimens the form of the flower is not distinct from the common ordinary smooth plant (in Algiers, Algiers, in Hb. Mus Paris) in others the lobes are elongated and acute, corresponding with the smooth C. Godronii (Tunis Cosson Kralik, 410. pp, Algiers Cosson Oran in Hb. Mus Par. etc). As specimen from Arabia, Botta, in Hb Mus Par, seems also to belong here

C. globulosa Boiss & Reut is slightly distinguished by the very short styles and the erect lobes of the corolla, a distinction which I find constant in forms of C. planiflora also — belying its name

The plant is principally found in dry and soil in Algiers and Tunis, but I have seen specimens from Marseilles (Rudolphi in Hb. Lederbour) and from Segovia, Spain (in Herb Gussone)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

5278

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

Cassiopeia Webbii has a similar structure of calyx and Corolla, but the broad calyx lobes are unguiculate above the middle; Webb. in Phyt. Canar. p. 36 tab 41 ~~has a marginal~~ and figured it under the name of C. Geisonchaen; his C. Geisplorameen in A. Bourgeau. No 1430 is the same thing, with the lobes still more acute, ~~Welwitsch No~~ together with the last

This seems to be common on the Canary islands fide Webb, Bourgeau 18. 426 459. 1430. Bolle & le Pennudière; Webb in his own herb. has it under the names above mentioned, and also as C. Calycosa, C. Europaea, C. Spithyeri; ~~so that~~ for the last ~~Coroli~~ is Canary — so that it becomes doubtful whether any other species is found there. I have seen it also for Portugal (Daveau in Hb. Hook and Welwitsch No 192 sub C. Spithyeri. The size of glomerules and flowers is the same as ~~that~~ in C. calycosa Webb mentioned above.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

5279

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

C. planiflora G.

Cerastia Babingtonii is distinguished by all the parts being more membranaceous, and the styles usually longer. The heads are modest size or larger, the flowers closely sessile, or sometimes in everyone specimen attenuated at base into a kind of petiole. The lobes of the calyx are connate and form a ~~tube~~ cup, inclosing a great part of the flowers, & scales bifid or entire, adpressed or usually incurved.

This plant has been variously described, and has been known under many synonyms.

C. approximata Babingt. Ann & Mag. Nat. Hist. March 1844, pl. IV

C. arcolata Bract in Jahrb. d. Vereins f. Nat. K. Nassau 1857

C. arcolata Kunze in Flora 1846. p. 651

C. capitata Cagelen in Bot. Zeitg. 1846. p. 276

C. planiflora Kunze in Flora 1846 p. 655.

Griseb. in Spic. Fl. Rum.

C. leucosphaera Boiss & Heldr. in Diagn. ser. II. 127 in which after words referred by Boissier to C. arcolata

C. Asiatica Pallas in Schrad Hb. Hort. Petersb. seems to be a native of mountain regions of the Caucasus & Asia

This form of C. planiflora approaches nearest to the alpine form of C. Epithymum, and some specimens, ~~such as the~~ from Greece and Turkey ~~I find difficulty in~~ I can with difficulty only distinguish, while on the other side intermediate forms, connecting it with the last form are not rare.

The form from the Caucasus, Algeria and ~~Siberia~~ ascending Russia in general have rather small flowers, rarely more than 1 lin. long, in small dense heads — they are well characterized by the large capitate calyx, ~~lobes~~ varying with broad & short lobes — and by the large incurved scales.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

5280

(very circumpolate):

The larger form occurs in Asia Minor and Greece, and seem also common on the mountains of Spain, but rarer (if really native on the southern Alps, in Nedtz. (Reichenbach)

The largest forms are those found in fields in Anglesea and Germany (Madrigal & Swiftly) where they are undoubtedly imported (Baker's ~~a lost letter~~ Afghanistan) seem to have disappeared again; there is the original C. approximatus; the flowers are either 1¾–2 lines long; the scales are adpressed shorter than the tube of the corolla and usually more or less C. F. D.

Other cultivated species are in Hb. De Candolle for Genève (referred by Chodat to C. minor") Dr. Madrigal; on flax near "Orleans Ranch" (in Hb. Kunth) and also in Egypt (Kotschy)

Col de Tende Hb Link,

Réunion on Geranium Reichenbach fil

Spain Wilkomm No 265 (C. convolutus Hoffm) & 246 (455)

Reuter — Bourgeau 331. 1299 Ch. Schimper

Canary islands, rare form, ~~rather than to Webbii~~ seen to belong here

Greece (Zaccythus, Parnassus, Thessalia, Acarnania, Crete, Heldreich,

Egypt. Fischer & Hausknecht 104 Kotschy

Syria 357 Tmolus, Balansa 414

Persia 580. a. Sieber Balansa 412

Asia Minor Ledebour, Bithynia Thirke

Dickers Gordon, Kurdistan (Hk. 21)

Himalaya regions Nigel, Stocks, (Thomson & Hooker)

C. plan flora 7

C. Schiraziana Boiss Diag. or I. 9. 86.
Wolf. Rep. Ann III. 117. – is a form of the variable
species with the ~~membranaceous~~ loose, pubescent glomerulous flower lobes of Calyx and
corolla, deeply divide? acute;

The only specimen seen, are the same which
Boissier describes, those collected near Schiraz
Persia ~~& Ditto~~ by Kotschy and distributed
under Nos 118 & 318; ~~both are similar~~
In one specimen I find the lobes much longer
than in others; and the scales are in some entire
and even rounded – in others shorter, truncate
and of some bifid, which last ~~appearance~~
~~to the last~~ can scarcely be distinguished from
with shorter lobes of corolla
C. Babiglonii; –

I have seen in the Hog. Herbr a specimen
collected by Link – Portugal or Ulex nanus
which is identical with the longest lobed
form of Schiraziana; calyx even more deeply
divided; – scales broad, obovate, rounded.

5281

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
copyright reserved
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN